OHEC
371.14609713
059D61S

Cir. No. 35 H
600—April, 1931

Ontario Department of Education

SYLLABUS

OF

SUMMER COURSES AND EXAMINATIONS

FOR

Teachers' Certificates

IN

Manual Training

1931

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO
PRINTED BY HERBERT H. BALL
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

COURSE OF STUDY LEADING TO THE ELEMENTARY MANUAL TRAINING CERTIFICATE

Objects of the Course:

(1) To qualify for giving suitable and adequate instruction in Rural Schools.

(2) To assist Auxiliary Class teachers to develop and perfect the handwork which forms a large part of their curriculum.

(3) To qualify teachers for the Junior Manual Training which is being taken up largely in city schools.

(4) To shorten the time now necessary to qualify for the "Intermediate" (formerly "Ordinary") Manual Training certificate (January to June instead of October to June).

PART I

Modelling:

Plasticine, clay, salt and flour may be used. Free expression of ideas, illustration of stories, nursery rhymes, invention of forms and patterns. Representation of simple natural objects, *e.g.*—oranges, apples, nuts, vegetables, pet animals, dishes, flowers, shelters, etc.

Examples from geography, history and nature study, *e.g.*—land and water forms, weapons, castles, early industries, etc.

Paper Cutting and Folding:

Cutting out pictures from magazines, catalogues, etc. Free cutting of objects interesting to child, *e.g.*—leaves, flowers, fruits, toys, tools, special days or seasons, *e.g.*—lily, rabbit, chicken for Easter, trees for Arbour Day, stockings, bells, Santa Claus for Christmas, pumpkin for Hallowe'en, turkey for Thanksgiving. Assembling and mounting of objects cut in groups to illustrate scenes, imaginary stories or stories from the Readers—geographical, historical or nature study. Coloured crayons and paints may often be used effectively. Folding simple geometric forms and the use of these as elements in the formation of patterns and designs. Making of objects based on the above forms, *e.g.*—books, screens, windows, boxes, chairs, beds, carts, houses, sleds, baskets, tents, wall pockets, etc. Waste paper, catalogues, magazines and wallpaper may be effectively used in this connection.

Cardboard Modelling:

Simple exercises in light weight cardboard similar to those already made in paper, distances previously obtained by folding being now obtained by measurement. Geometrical construction of the square, rectangle and circle, and the making of trays, boxes, baskets, wall pockets and other objects based on these forms; picture mounting. At this stage simple appropriate designs may be used in the decoration of the objects made. Making of simple folios and cases for work books, etc.

Weaving and Basketry:

Mat weaving in paper. Weaving on simple loom with such materials as raffia, wool, yarn, string, etc. Making of objects from coarse canvas, *e.g.*—

needle cases, book covers, using various stitches to form patterns for decoration. Use of willow, raffia, rattan, corn, rushes, grasses and reed in the making of simple mats and baskets.

Rope Work:

Knots, splices—O.A.C., Bulletin No. 327, June, 1927.

Mechanical Drawing:

Freehand dimensioned sketches, very simple orthographic projection sufficient to enable the pupil to interpret and make the plans of projects to be made.

Coping, Saw Work and Strip Wood Work:

Toy furniture, picture puzzles, farm yard models, birds, animals, models from twigs, etc.

Simple Bench Tool Projects:

Articles for the household, farm, school, etc. Nail boxes, pencil sharpeners, match scratchers, scoops, trays, shelves, key labels, bird houses, planting sticks, etc.

Timber and Tools:

Care of tools, sharpening, correct method in use of tools. Wood structure, growth, defects, checks and rot. The study of wood as it concerns the projects made.

Wood Finishing:

Sandpapering, filling, staining, painting, care of brushes. Lacquer and duco for toys, etc.

Organization and Methods in Rural Schools and Primary Grades:

Introduction of work: time allotment. Equipment, material to use and how to obtain it. Correlation with other subjects; difficulties to overcome in regard to space in room, models, support of Trustees and people; grants. Discussion of above subjects periodically.

NOTE.—So far as possible low cost material, especially in Rural Schools, such as packing boxes, cigar boxes, tea boxes, orange crates, old baskets, shingles, clay, flour, salt, wrapping paper, wallpaper, etc., are used.

The final standing of the students will be determined by:

(1) Valuation of term's work under the following headings:

	Max.	Min.
Drawing	150	90
Woodwork	300	180
Constructive Work	200	120
Modelling and Design	150	90
(2) An examination in:		
Constructive Work	100	60
Drawing and Design	100	60
Timber and Tools	100	60

PART II

The course for Part II is generally an extension of the course for Part I. Many of the same materials are used although the work, of course, is of a more advanced type and requires the use of more tools and the exercise of greater skill.

I. Woodwork:

More difficult models having definite use on the farm and in the farm home are made; tool technique is stressed to a greater extent; more advanced features of joinery are included in the objects made, such as the common joints, half lap, mortise and tenon, simple dovetail, making a picture frame, etc. Fastenings, clamping, assembling, etc. Common joints used in building construction. Simple repairs to school property and furniture. Decoration of objects by chip carving, etc. Making of bird houses, rustic furniture. Use of box and scrap lumber.

II. Mechanical Drawing:

Working drawings, isometric drawing, development or stretch-out drawing as related to the models used in cardboard and paper work. Blueprinting from tracings, leaves, grasses, flowers, weeds, etc.

III. Timber and Tools:

Skill in hand manipulation of tools stressed. Mechanical construction of tools and the history of their development. Bulletins and books issued by Department of Forestry. Wood-using industries—material used in these industries, articles made are given to the students to study and discussions are based on them. Methods of seasoning. Lumber suitable for various purposes and districts where grown. Identification of Canadian woods.

IV. Linoleum Block Printing:

Size of blocks; preparation of blocks; drawing and cutting designs to be used in printing posters and charts for school use.

V. Cardboard Construction and Bookbinding:

Making of more difficult objects involving finer construction and more advanced geometrical drawing; making of a set of type solids; portfolios; cases for school work; binding magazines and simple repairs of school books.

VI. Shop Practice:

The disposition of scrap material, wood, metal, cardboard, etc. Economy in the use of materials; appreciation of time value; keeping lumber room clean and tidy; different woods kept separately; use of waste material.

VII. Finishing:

Disposition of rags, waste, etc.; care of brushes, shellac, stains, etc. Use of proper tools. Filling, staining, polishing, painting; use of lacquers, etc.

VIII. Metal Work:

Exercises in filing, simple soldering, making simple corners, hinges, escutcheon plates, etc., to be applied to the models made.

IX. Household Repairs:

The making of simple household repairs such as putting a washer on a tap, wiring a lamp, repairing a roller blind, an electric iron, glazing a sash, hanging a door, fixing a window screen, cleaning a drain trap, reading gas or electric meter, etc., etc.

THEORY AND METHODS (GENERAL)

Students are assigned such topics as the following to discuss:

1. The Aims of Educational Handwork.
2. The Value of Manual Training in the Schools.
3. Manual Training as an introduction to other subjects.
4. Correlation with other subjects.
5. Best use of limited time allowed for Manual Training.
6. Value of Manual Training as "seat" or "busy" work.

THEORY AND METHODS (RURAL SCHOOLS)

1. Organization Difficulties.
2. Presentation to School Trustees.
3. Teaching different subjects at same time.
4. Fast and slow pupils.
5. Handling several grades.
6. Discipline.
7. Equipment and Accommodations.

NOTE.—Tests in the various subjects are given during the course.

The final standing of the students will be determined by:

(1) Valuation of term's work under the following headings:

	Max.	Min.
Drawing	100	60
Woodwork	300	180
Cardboard Work and Bookbinding	150	90
Shop Management	100	60

(2) A final written examination in:

Theory and Methods	100	60
Drawing and Design	100	60
Timber and Tools	100	60